



St. Fatima L. School

Work Sheets

Mathematics Primary 3

First Term



2020/ 2021

Name : _____

Class : _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Supervisor of Mathematics
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chapter 1

pattern

line plot

bar graph

LENGTH

pictograph

collecting data

Complete:-

a) 18 , 20 , 22 , , , ,

b) 10 , 15 , 12 , 17 , 14 , 19 , 16 , , ,

c) 9 , , , , , The rule

+3 , -1

d) 6 , , , , , The rule

+4 , -2

e) 5 , , , , , The rule

+5, -0

f) 5 , 10 , 13 , 18 , 21 , 26 , 29 . The rule

.... ,

g) 7 , 13 , 10 , 16 , 13 , 19 . The rule

.... ,

h)  translate

.....

Complete these pattern by suitable rule :-

a) 1 , 2 , 4 , 7 , 11 , , ,

The rule , ,

b) 3 , 6 , 11 , 18 , 27 , , ,


The rule , ,

c) 1 , 3 , 6 , 10 , , ,

The rule , ,

d) 

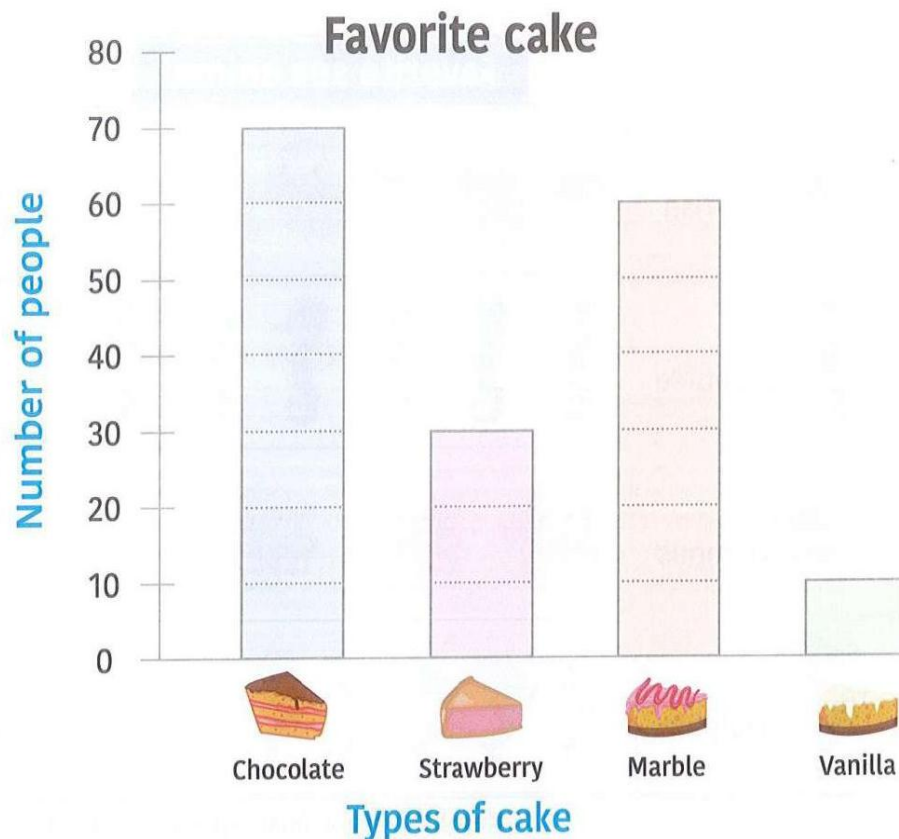
Translate : , , , , ,

e)  ,

..... , , , , ,

Collecting data and representing graph

1) read the graph carefully , then answer the questions :-



- 1- How many people liked  ?
- 2- How many more people liked  than  ?
- 3- How many people liked  and  ?
- 4- How many more people liked  than  ?
- 5- What is the least favorite cake?
- 6- What is the most favorite cake?

2) Write title , label the axes , make a scale then graph the data.



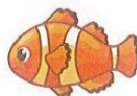
Cat

20 friends



Dog

40 friends



Fish

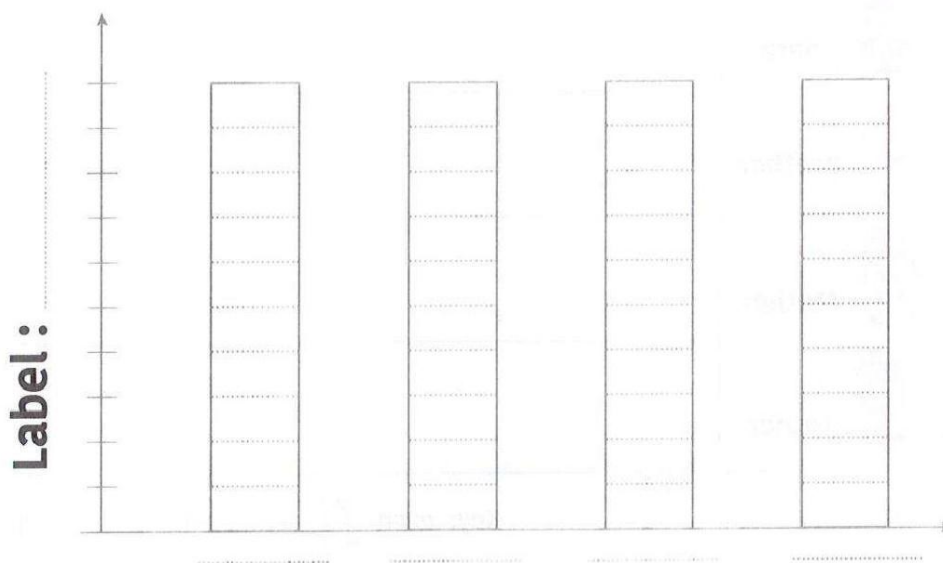
10 friends



Hamster

50 friends

Title : _____

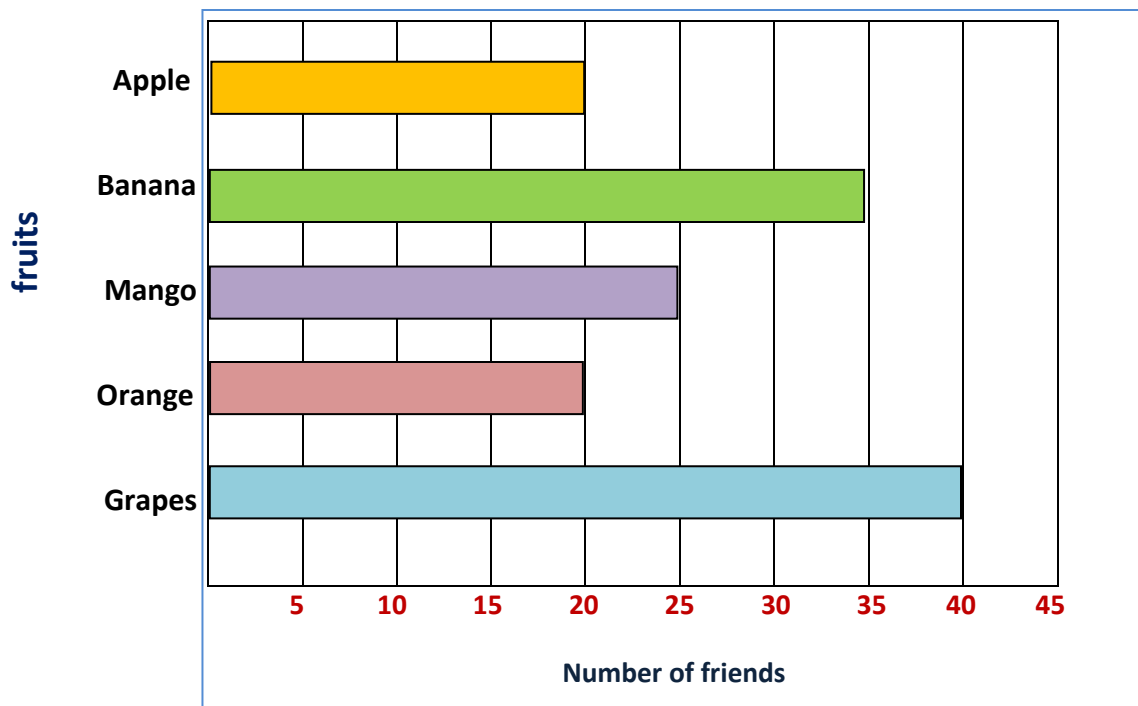


Label : _____

• Which pet was the most favorite?

• Which pet was the least favorite?

A friend took a survey about the favorite fruit of some of them by bar graph, look then answer the questions.



a) Which kind of fruit has the greatest votes?

b) How many more friend voted for grapes than apple?

.....

c) How many friend voted orange and banana ?

.....

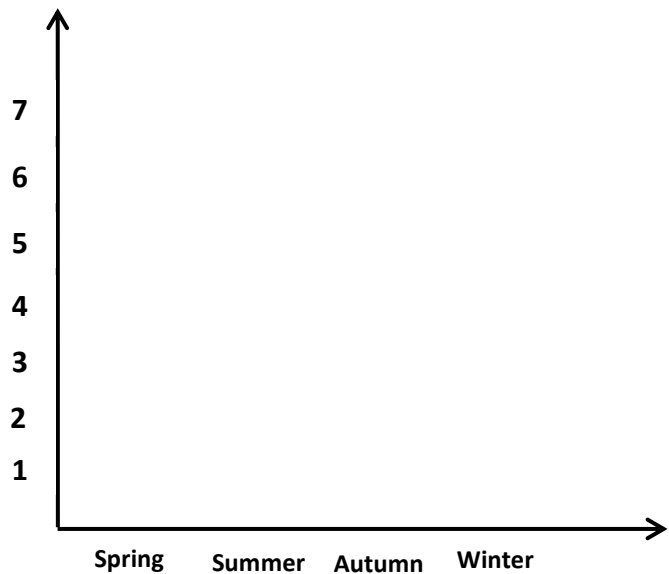
d) Which kind of fruit has the same votes?

This is a survey about our favorite season in the class
Make a tally table , then use it to make a bar graph.

OUR FAVORITE SEASON

Season	Tally	Number
Autumn
Spring
Winter
Summer



















Winter	Summer	Spring	Autumn
Summer	Spring	Autumn	Winter
Autumn	Winter	Summer	Spring
Spring	Winter	Summer	Autumn
Winter	Summer	Spring	Summer





- How many student did vote in total?
- How many student did vote in Spring and winter?
- Which season is liked the most and cold?
- c) Which season is liked the fewest ?

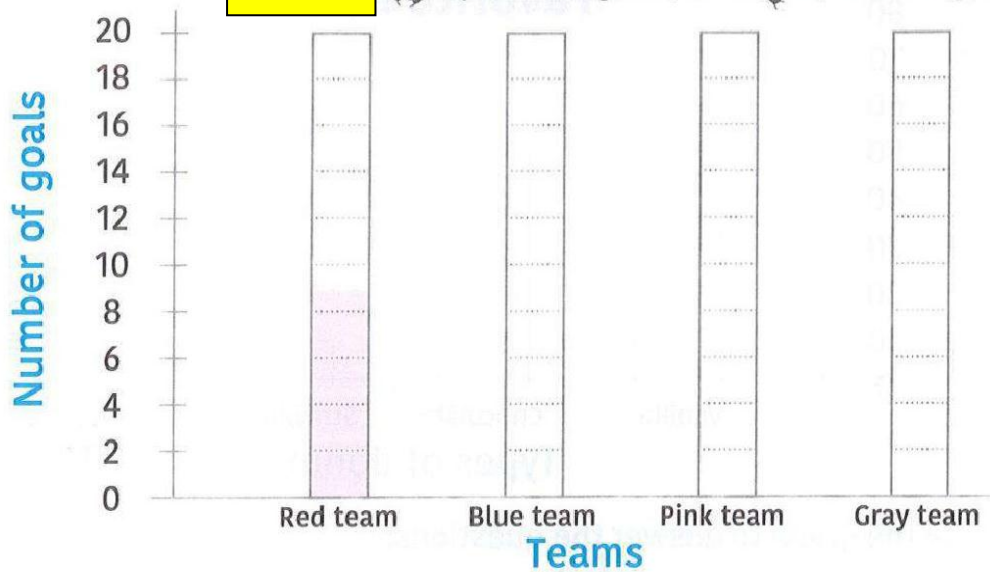
Read the table , look carefully at (key) then collect and represent data.

Pictograph

Red team	    
Blue team	  
Pink team	   
Gray team	     

The key


 represents 2 goals / each  represents 1 goal



- Which team has the most soccer goals?
- How many goals did the pink team and blue team score?
- How many goals did the gray team score than the blue team?
- Which team has the least number of soccer goals?

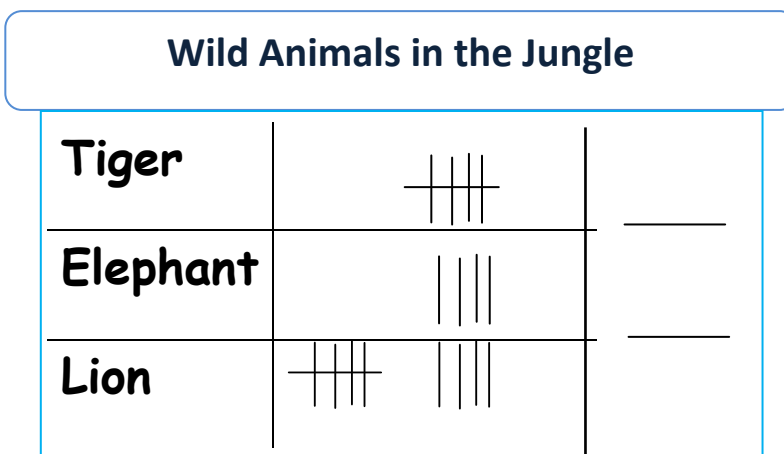
Look carefully to the pictograph then answer :



key  = 4 children

- a) How many children like juice ?
- b) What is the total number of children like Pepsi and milk ?
.....
- c) How many more children like juice ?

2- Use the tallies then answer the questions:



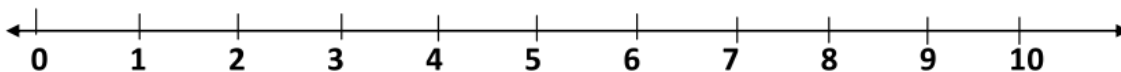
- a) How many more lion than elephant?
- b) The animal that is counted five ?

lion plot

Display each set of data in a line plot.

1.

Third-Grade Shoe Size			
Jose 2	Ana 4	Julia 8	Martin 3
Lin 6	Tanya 5	Ronaldo 3	Cheyne 4
William 4	Cole 5	Nat 4	Gabriel 5



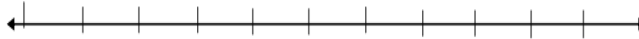
Answer the questions :-

- a) The number of people that has size 4 or more is
- b) In which size that has the greatest number?
- c) Is there anybody has size 10 ? Yes or

Use the table to draw a line plot , then answer:-

Age of children in a class

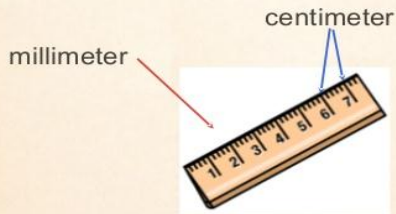
Ages of children in a class	
Ages in years	numbers
7	6
9	5
10	6
8	7
11	2
12	1



Put (✓) or (x):-

- a)The number of children that is 11 years is 3. ()
- b)The most of children has 10 years or more. ()
- c)No one his age is 13 years . ()
- d) The number of children is the same that has 10 and 7 years. ()
- e) The number of children that has 7 years old or less = 7 ()

Length



- Length - the distance between two points

length

Measurement of distance
between two endpoints.



Chapter 9

Comparing units of length

$$10\text{mm} = 1\text{cm}$$

$$100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$$

$$1000\text{m} = 1\text{km}$$

10mm



Example for objects and their measuring units:-

.....or standard units.



Millimeter (mm)



Centimeter (cm)



Meter (m)

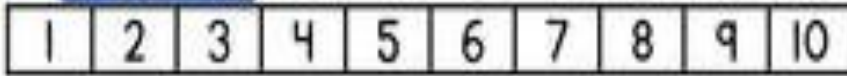


Kilometer (km)

Measure then colour :-



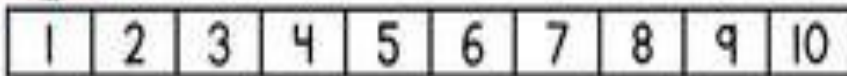
=mm



=cm



=cm



=mm



=cm

Arrange these length from the longest to the shortest :-

2 km , , 80 cm , 5 m , 50 mm , 90mm.

The order : , , , ,

Try to measure then choose :-

1. The yarn is about 5 centimeters long. Circle the best estimate for the length of the crayon.



10 centimeters

15 centimeters

20 centimeters

2. The string is about 12 centimeters long. Circle the best estimate for the length of the straw.



3 centimeters

7 centimeters

11 centimeters

On Your Own

3. The rope is about 8 centimeters long. Circle the best estimate for the length of the paper clip.



2 centimeters

4 centimeters

8 centimeters

4. The pencil is about 11 centimeters long. Circle the best estimate for the length of the chain.



6 centimeters

10 centimeters

13 centimeters

5. The hair clip is about 7 centimeters long. Circle the best estimate for the length of the yarn.



10 centimeters

17 centimeters

22 centimeters

Measure the following length in cm and mm.



....Cm =mm



..... Cm = mm

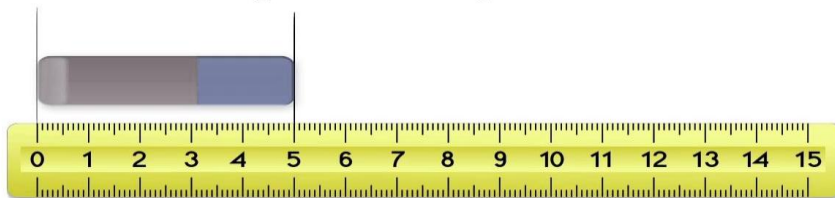


.....mm

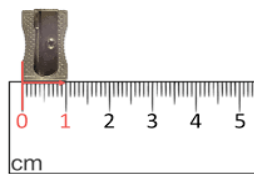


..... Cm

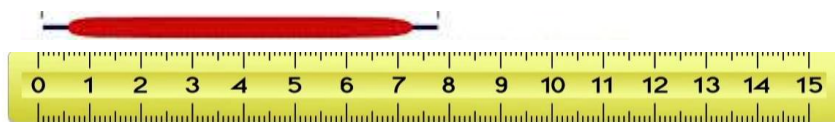
Measure the length of each object in centimetres.



.....cm



.....mm



.....cm

Choose :-

- a) $6\text{ cm} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ mm}$ (60 , 6 , 16)
- b) $90\text{ mm} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ cm}$ (900 , 9 , 92)
- c) $20\text{ cm} > \dots\dots\dots$ (500mm , 20mm , 2 m)
- d) $8\text{ m} < \dots\dots\dots$ (8km , 80cm , 88mm)

Complete :-

- a) 44 , 46 , 48 , 50 , ,
- b) 2 , 4 , 6 , , , ,
- c) 3 , 6 , 9 , , 15 , , 21
- d) 10 , 15 , 20 , 25 , , ,

Chapter 2

Numbers in 4- digits

Numbers in 6- digits

Numbers in 5- digits

Total by array

Factors and multiple

Properties of multiplication

Thousands

$$999+1 = 1000$$

Then the number just after 999 is 1000

$$*100\cancel{0} = 10 \text{ Hundreds}$$

$$*100\cancel{0} = 100 \text{ tens}$$

$$*1000 = 1000 \text{ ones}$$

Complete :-

- a) 5000 = thousands
- b) 6 thousands =tens
- c) 80 hundreds = ones.
- d) 300 hundreds = thousands.
- e) = 600 tens.

Complete :-

Number	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	ones
--------	-----------	----------	------	------

a) 7, 261 1

b) 6...80 5

c) 9 1 3 4

d) ..54... 3 7

Answer :-

a) Five thousand and two hundred. (In digits)

b) Nine thousand three hundred and twenty.(In digits)

c) 4031 (in letter)

d) 8 thousand = hundred .

e) thousand = 40 hundreds

Write the greatest number formed from these cards.



The greatest number :

Is read as :








Complete:-

- a) 5000 = thousands.
- b) 1021 , 1022 , 1023 , , ,
- c) 8 thousand = hundred .
- d) thousand = 40 hundreds .
- e) 3905 , 3910 , , , 3925 , ,
- f) Write the smallest number using all the digits.

(2 , 9 , 6 , 8)

The smallest number :-

Answer the questions :-

	→	<div data-bbox="732 380 1224 491" style="border: 1px dashed #00AEEF; padding: 5px;">The place value</div>
	→	<div data-bbox="732 562 1224 674" style="border: 1px dashed #8E74C8; padding: 5px;">The value</div>
	→	<div data-bbox="732 745 1224 856" style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px;">The place value</div>
	→	<div data-bbox="732 913 1224 1024" style="border: 1px dashed #D9534F; padding: 5px;">The value</div>
	→	<div data-bbox="732 1096 1224 1207" style="border: 1px dashed #8E74C8; padding: 5px;">$= 3000 + 700 + \dots + \dots$</div>
	→	<div data-bbox="732 1270 1224 1381" style="border: 1px dashed #D9534F; padding: 5px;">$\dots + 70 + 1$</div>
	→	<div data-bbox="732 1444 1224 1556" style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px;">$7000 + 200 + 1$</div>

Choose :-

a) 7231 9825 [< , = , >]

b) The value of underlined number 888 [8000 , 8800 , 800]

c) = 900 + 2 [9002 , 902 , 92]

d) The place value of 4 in 4528 is [thousand , hundred , ten]

e) 6742 = + 40 + 2 [6700 , 6000 , 670]

f) 9017 < [9009 , 8899 , 9020]

g) Three thousand seven hundred and one is read as
[3170 , 3701 , 3710]

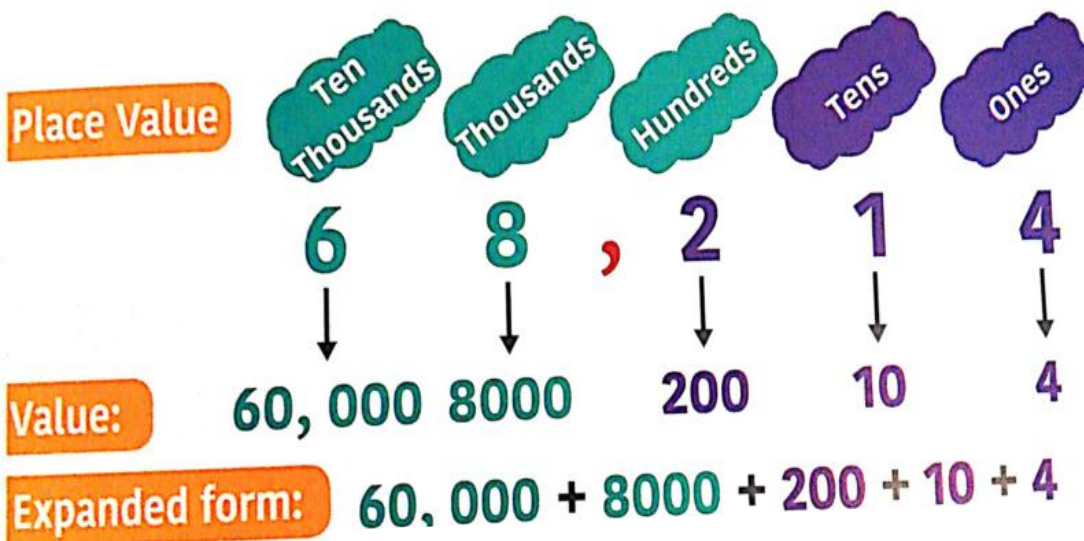
h) 5000 , 5100 , , 5300 , 5400 , 5500 [5001 , 5200 , 5600]

i) 2001 , 958 , 2001 , 958 , [958 , 2000 , 2001]

j) The greatest number of 4 different digit is.....
[9999 , 9876 , 9875]

Ten thousands

68,214



Is read as sixty eight thousand two hundred and fourteen

Answer :-

- a) 78400 (in letter)
- b) Forty thousand and five (in digit)
- c) The smallest number [26 540 , 25000 , 7950 , 12009] (choose)
- d) $29205 = 20\,000 + 200 + 5 + \dots$ (complete)
- e) The place value of 3 in 63511 is [T , TTH , TH] (choose)
- f) 21 503 (in letter)

Arrange in ascending order and descending order :-

72381 , 5621 , 90032 , 12563 , 65318

Ascending : , , , ,

The greatest number is

The smallest number is

Complete:-

a) 98320 = thousands + hundreds + tens + units

b) 72 thousands + 6 tens + 1 unit + 9 hundreds =

c) The value of 3 in 31601 is

d) The number just after 19 899 is

e) 97 , 240 = + 240

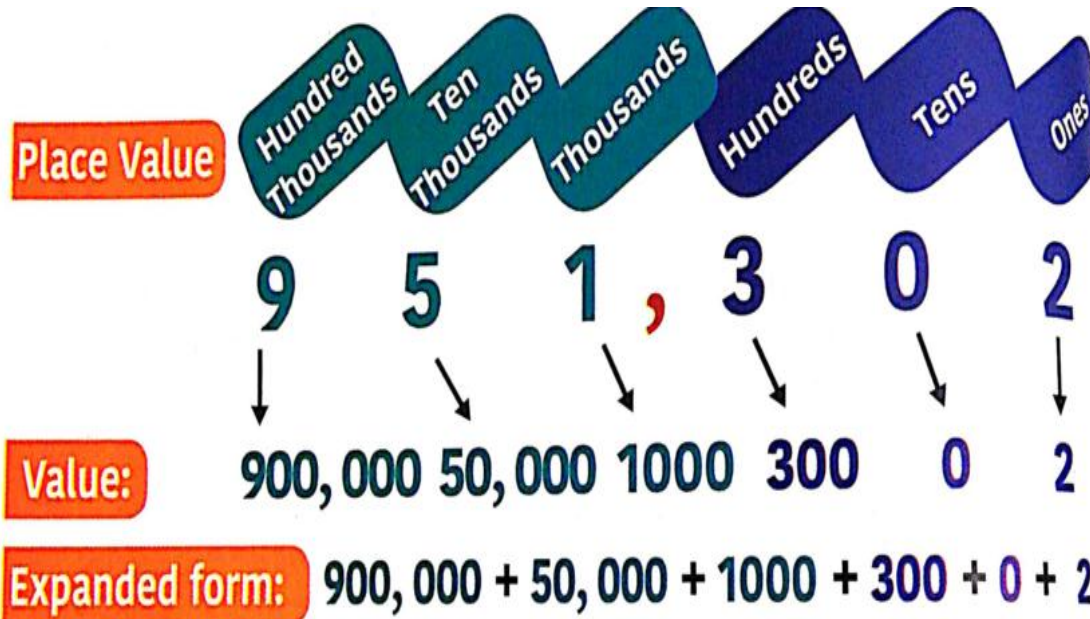
f) 82 , 624 = + 80 000 + 624

g) 12 , 000 + 25 =

Choose:-

- a) The number just before 60000 [61000 , 59999 , 60001]
- b) $77690 < \dots\dots\dots$ [6321 , 9985 , 89321]
- c) The number just after 9999 [9090 , 10 000 , 10 100]
- d) $47\ 196 \quad \square \quad 47\ 916$ [< , = , >]
- e) $28\ 530 , 28\ 730 , 28\ 930 , \dots\dots\dots$ [28 940 , 29 130 , 28 950]
- f) $67320 \quad \square \quad 9812$ [< , = , >]
- g) The number just before 45 361 [45 360 , 45 351 , 44 361]
- h) The smallest 5-different digit number is
[99 999 , 987654 , 987652]
- i) The greatest number formed from 0 , 3 , 1 , 9 and 7 =
[97301 , 97310 , 79310]

Hundred thousands



Is read as sixty eight thousand two hundred and fourteen

Look then answer :-

351, 649

351 TH +

The place value of 3 is

691, 002

.....TH +

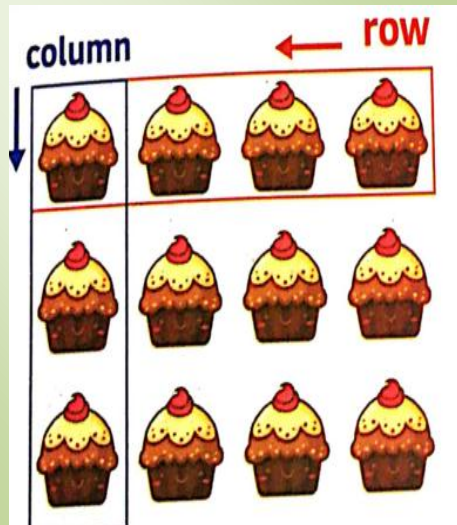
The value of 1 is

Choose the correct answer:-

- a) 150 thousands, 3 hundreds , 4 tens =
[150 304 , 150 430 , 15 340]
- b) $750\,142 = \dots\dots\dots + 700\,000$ [50 042 , 7 50 042 , 50 142]
- c) 162 thousands = hundreds . [162 , 1620 , 16 200]
- d) The place value of the digit 4 in 614 237 is [T , TH , HTH]
- e) $921\,421 \quad \square \quad 97\,241$ [< , = , >]
- f) One hundred Sixty eight thousand and three in digits is
[162 003 , 16 803 , 168 003]
- g) $6\text{H}\text{TH} + 2\text{H} + 10\text{TH} + 29 = \dots\dots\dots$ [621 029 , 610 292 , 610 229]
- h) 532thousands and 90 = [5320009 , 532000 , 532 090]
- i) The smallest number formed from the digits (5 , 2 , 0 , 9 , 6 , 1) is.....
[256 019 , 201 596 , 201 569]

Counting strategy

Skip counting strategy



+3

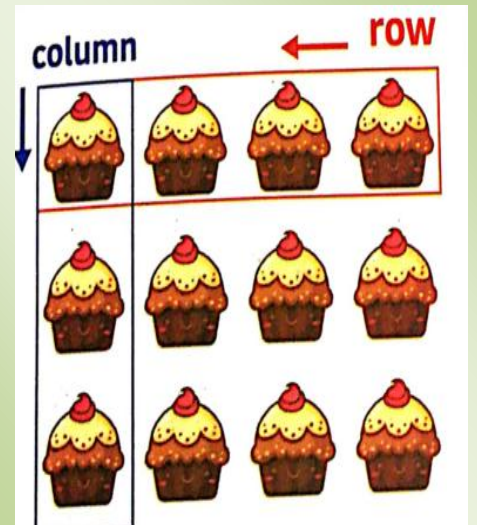
3 , 6 , 9 , 12

Or

+4

4 , 8 , 12

Repeated addition strategy



3 + 3 + 3 + 3

3 x 4 = 12

Or

4 + 4 + 4

4 x 3 = 12

Find the total by more strategy :-

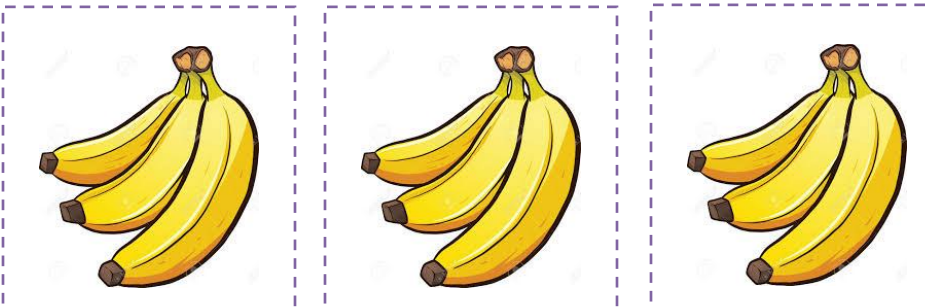
a)



Repeated addition = + =

Multiplication = × =

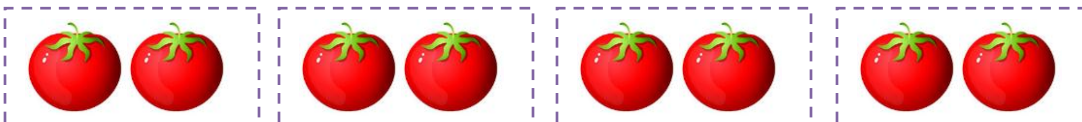
b)



Repeated addition = + + =

Multiplication = × =

c)



Repeated addition = + + + =

Multiplication = × =

Complete :-

a) $5 + 5 + 5 = \dots\dots\dots \times \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$


c) $4 + 4 = \dots\dots\dots \times \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$

d) $5 \times 5 = 25$, then $5 \times 6 = \dots\dots\dots$


e) $2+2+2+2+2 = \dots\dots \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

f) $4 \times 4 = 16$, then $4 \times 7 = \dots\dots\dots$

g) $6+6 = \dots\dots\dots$,then $6 \times 2 = \dots\dots$

h)  $\dots\dots + \dots\dots + \dots\dots = \dots\dots \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

i) $3 \times 5 = \dots\dots + \dots\dots + \dots\dots$

j)  $= \dots\dots + \dots\dots + \dots\dots = \dots\dots \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots$

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Choose :-



The array is By

if $2 \times 2 = 4$, then $2 \times 3 = \dots\dots$

a) 2×3

a) 4

b) 2×2

b) 6

c) $2 + 4$

c) 0



The array is By

if $3 \times 3 = 9$, then $4 \times 3 = \dots\dots$

a) 5×4

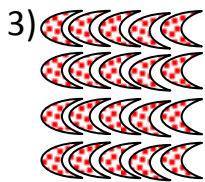
a) 12

b) 3×3

b) 15

c) 3×4

c) 9



The array is By

if $5 \times 4 = 20$, then $5 \times 5 = \dots\dots$

a) $4 + 5$

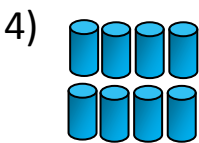
a) 16

b) 5×3

b) 25

c) 5×4

c) 30



The array is By

if $4 \times 2 = 8$, then $4 \times 4 = \dots\dots$

a) 6×2

a) 12

b) 4×3

b) 10

c) 2×4

c) 16

Chapter 3

Multiplication problems.

Common multiple

Properties

Factors and multiple

Telling the time

Answer :-

A man bought 5 books with 4L.E for each.

How much money did he pay ?

$$.... \times =$$

A box has 6 apples.

How many apples in 2 boxes ?



$$.... \times =$$

A boy runs 3 hours every day.

How many hours in 4 day ?

$$.... \times =$$

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Multiple of 2 & 3

Multiple of 2 & 3

Multiples of 2 skip counting by 2

0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18,

The common multiple of 2 & 3

0, 6, 12, 18,

Multiples of 3 skip counting by 3

0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18,

Multiplication



The terms of the multiplication are the factors and the product.

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

Factor

Product

Commutative Property

- Two numbers can be multiplied in any order and the product (answer) will be the same
- Example
- $4 \times 3 = 12$
- $3 \times 4 = 12$



Exercise (1) :-

- 1) The multiples of 2 =
- 2) The multiples of 5 =
- 3) The common multiples =

Exercise (2) :-

- 1) The multiples of 3 =
- 2) The multiples of 4 =
- 3) The common multiples =

Exercise (3) :-

- 1) The multiples of 5 =
- 2) The multiples of 10 =
- 3) The common multiples =

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



★ Any number $\times 0 = 0$, That means any number \times zero group = 0

So , zero is common multiple of all numbers.

★ Any numbers $\times 1 =$ the same number.

Answer :-

a) If $7 \times 8 = 56$ (complete)

Then the product = , the factors are = ,

b) If $19 \times 2 = 38$, then $2 \times 19 =$ (commutative property)

c) { 2 , 4 , 6 , 8 , } These are multiples of (3 , 2 , 4)

d) If the product = 63 , the factors are = 9 , 7

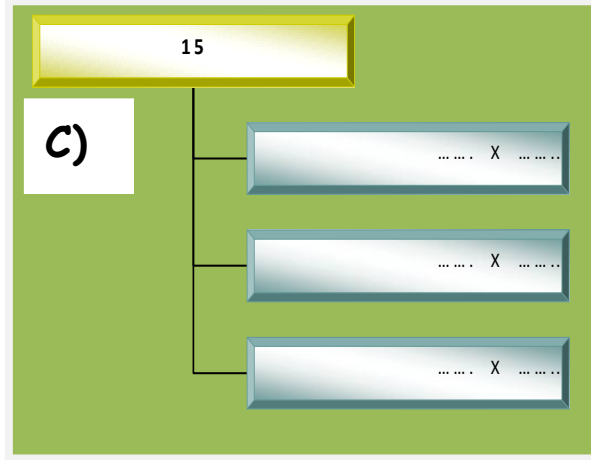
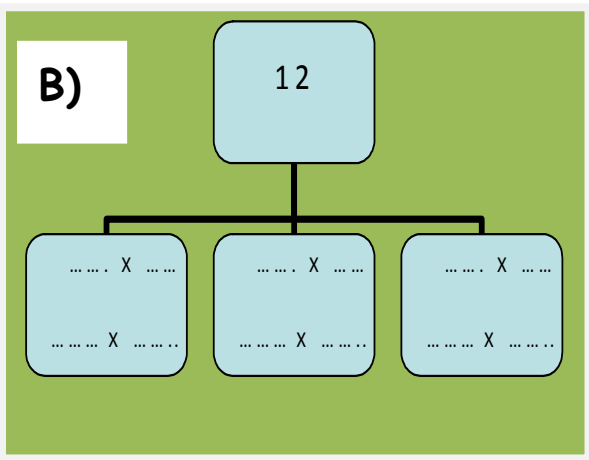
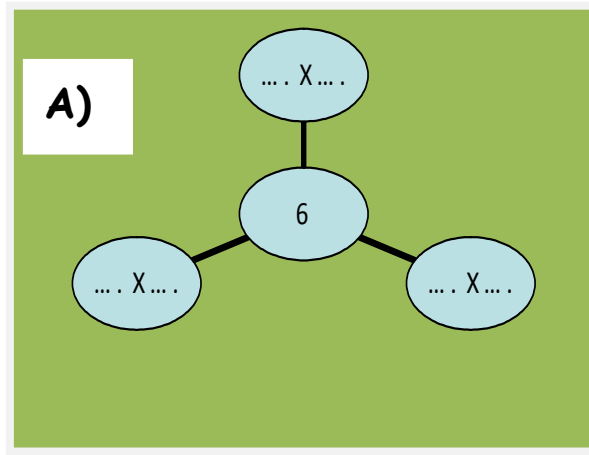
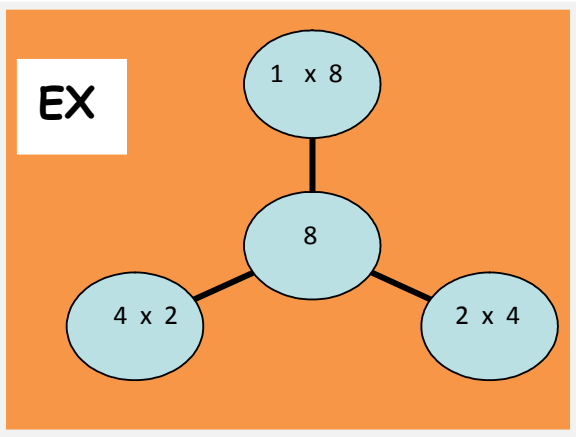
Then \times = (complete)

e) $\times 9 = 0$ (1 , 10 , 0)

f) $44 \times 55 = 44 \times$ (commutative property)

g) $11 \times$ = 11 (1 , 0 , 11)

Complete by factors :-



21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Look then write the multiples of the following :

a) Multiples of 5 are

b) Multiples of 2 are

c) Multiples of 4 are

d) Multiples of 3 are

e) Multiples of 8 are

f) Multiples of 6 are

Complete :-

a) $2 \times 3 = \dots\dots$

e) $8 \times 7 = \dots\dots$

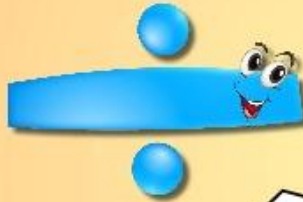
b) $5 \times 4 = \dots\dots$

f) $6 \times 2 = \dots\dots$

c) $3 \times 7 = \dots\dots$

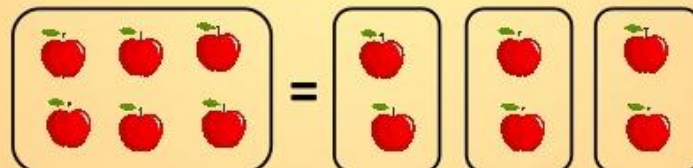
g) $9 \times 3 = \dots\dots$

DIVISION



Division is when we split up (or divide) a whole group into smaller equal groups.

This basket of six apples can be divided into three smaller baskets, with two apples in each.



$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

Or $6 \div 3 = 2$

Division as a concept

- If I make 24 cookies and I would like to share with my 5 friends- I need to split them up into equal groups.

Divide my 24 cookies

$$24 \div 6 = 4$$

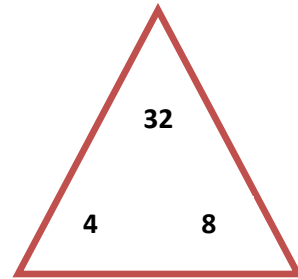


The relation between division and multiplication

If $4 \times 8 = 32$

Then $32 \div 4 = \dots\dots$

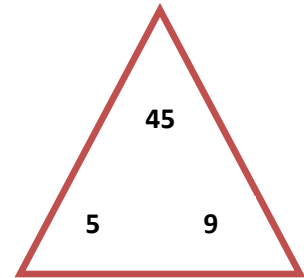
$32 \div 8 = \dots\dots$



If $5 \times 9 = 45$

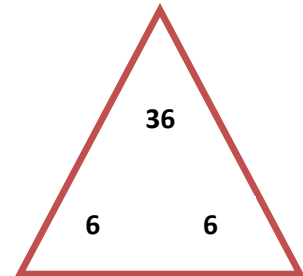
Then $45 \div 9 = \dots\dots$

$45 \div 5 = \dots\dots$



If $6 \times 6 = 36$

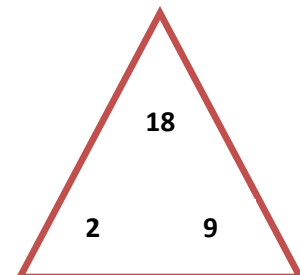
Then $36 \div 6 = \dots\dots$



If $2 \times 9 = 18$

Then $18 \div 9 = \dots\dots$

$18 \div 2 = \dots\dots$

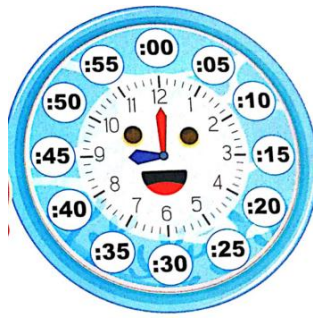


1) Choose:-

- a) $3 \times 7 = \dots\dots\dots$ [10 , 21 , 14]
- b) $30 \div 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ [4 , 5 , 6]
- c) $2 \times \dots\dots\dots = 18$ [7 , 8 , 9]
- d) $28 \div \dots\dots = 7$ [6 , 4 , 3]
- e) $2 \times 6 = 3 \times \dots\dots\dots$ [3 , 4 , 12]
- f) $12 \div 2 = \dots\dots\dots \times 3$ [6 , 2 , 3]
- g) $16 \div 2$ 2×7 [< , = , >]
- h) 6×0 $6 + 0$ [< , = , >]
- i) $2 \times \dots\dots\dots = 6 \times 3$ [4 , 8 , 9]
- j) There are $\dots\dots\dots$ legs in 5 cats. [4 , 5 , 20]

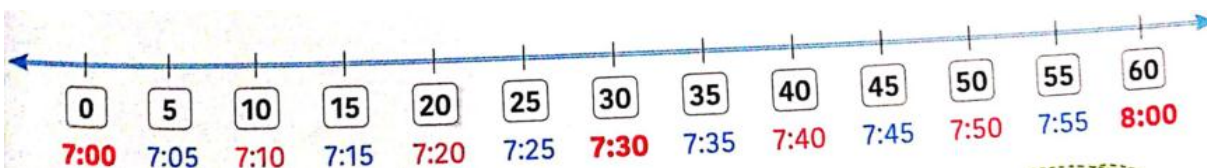
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

The clock :-



The short hand refers to hour.

The long hand refers to minutes.



The line segment shows the minutes from 7 : 8

Remember that : 0 , 5 , 10 , 15 , 20 , 25 , 30 , 35 , 40 , 45 , 50.

Measuring the time

[1] What time is it ?



..... :

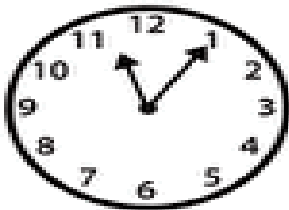


..... :

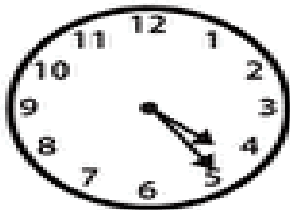


..... :

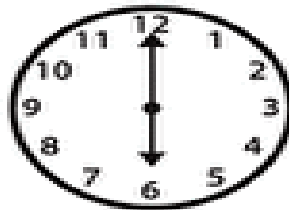
Write the time :-



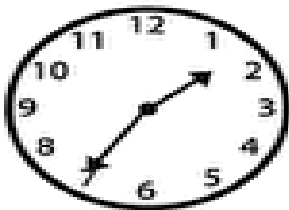
_____ : _____



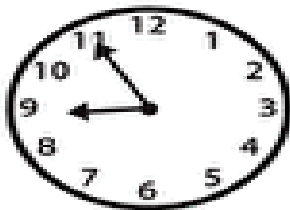
_____ : _____



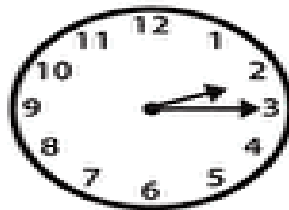
_____ : _____



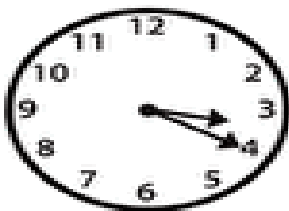
_____ : _____



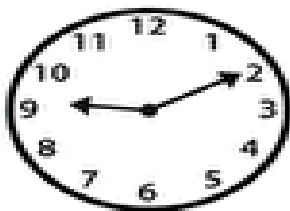
_____ : _____



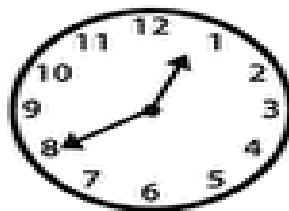
_____ : _____



_____ : _____

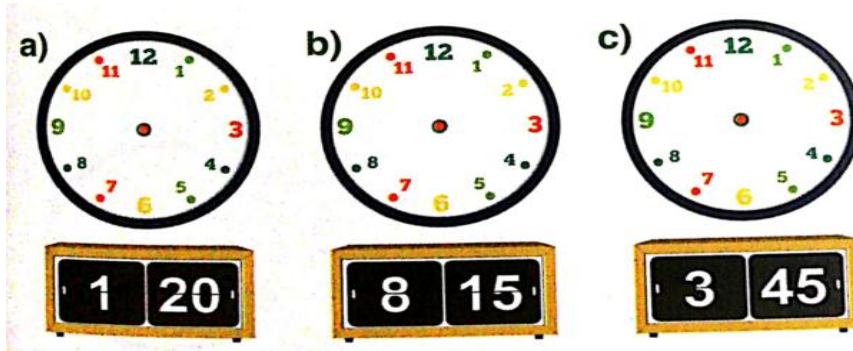


_____ : _____



_____ : _____

Draw the hands that shows the time :-



Try to solve problems

1 - If Maria started cooking from 1 : 55



How many minutes did she take ?

2- If Aly ran from 6 : 05 to



How many minutes did she run?

3- Steven started to study from 11: 45 to



How many minutes did he take ?

[1] Complete:-

a) $6 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

b) $3 \times 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

c) $5 \times \dots\dots\dots = 45$

d) $6 \times \dots\dots\dots = 0$

[2] Choose:-

a) $6 \times 4 = 3 \times \dots\dots\dots$ [7 , 8 , 9]

b) $24 \div 6 = 2 \times \dots\dots\dots$ [2 , 3 , 4]

c) A man works 6 hours every day. How many hours does he work every week?

The hours he works weekly = $\dots\dots\dots$ hours.

(notice that Friday and Saturday weekend) [25 , 35 , 30]

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Chapter 4

polygons and parallelograms

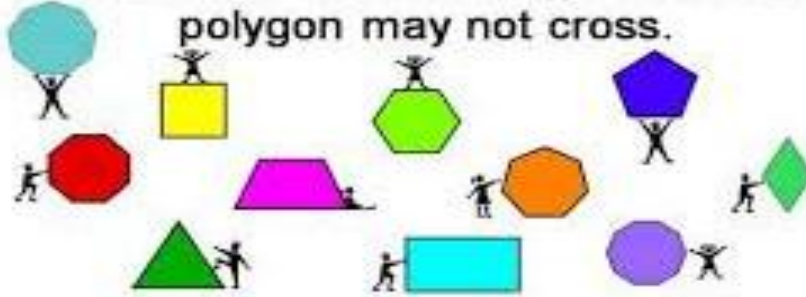
areas of some figures

lines , intersection and parralell








multiplication propereties

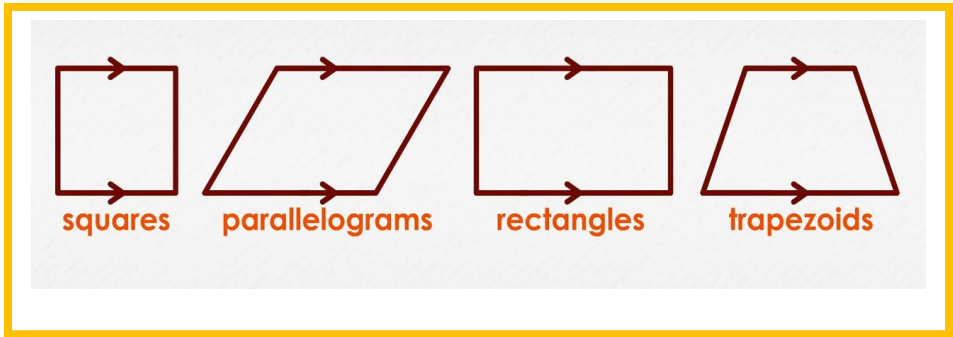
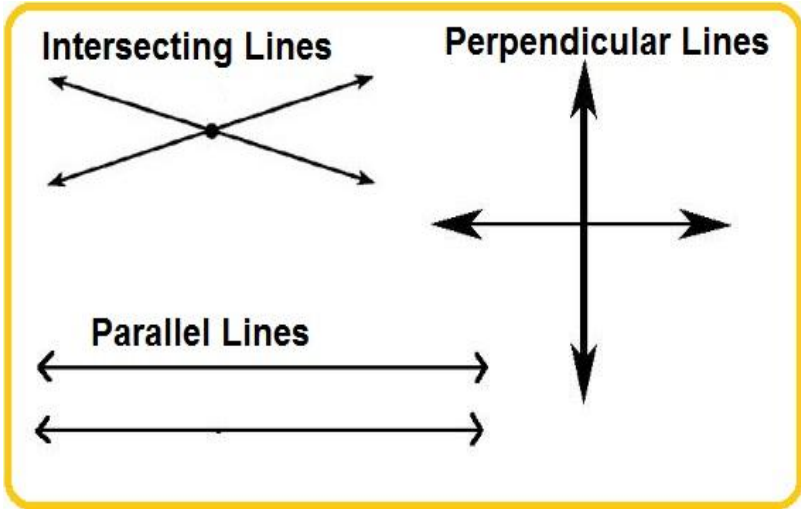
Polygon

A closed figure on a flat surface that is made up of line segments joined end to end. The line segments of a polygon may not cross.

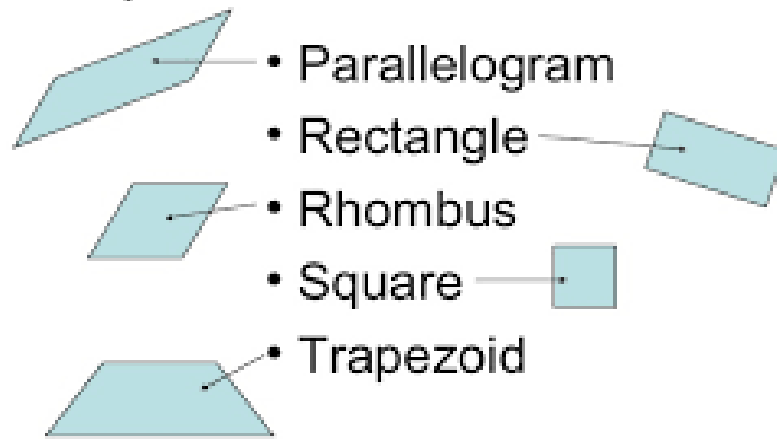







Complete :-

Shape	Name	Attributes	
		Sides	Vertices
	Triangle		
	Square		
	Rectangle		
	Trapezoid		
	Rhombus		
	Pentagon		
	Hexagon		



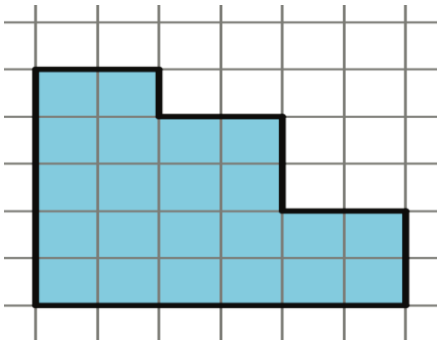
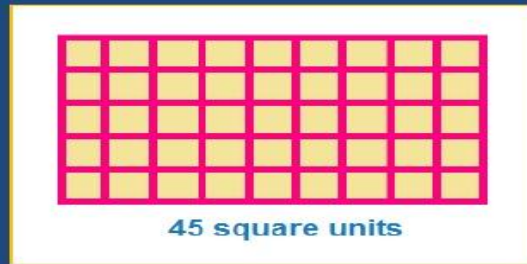
Special Quadrilaterals



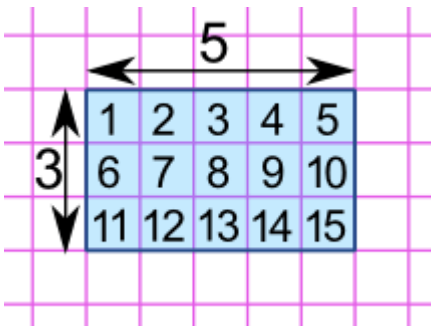
Shape	Name	Attributes	
		Sides	Vertices
	Parallelogram		
	Rectangle		
	Trapezoid		
	Rhombus		
	Square		

Area

- The area of a figure is the number of square units that cover the surface of the closed figure.



$$5+5+4+4+2+2 = 22 \text{ square unit}$$

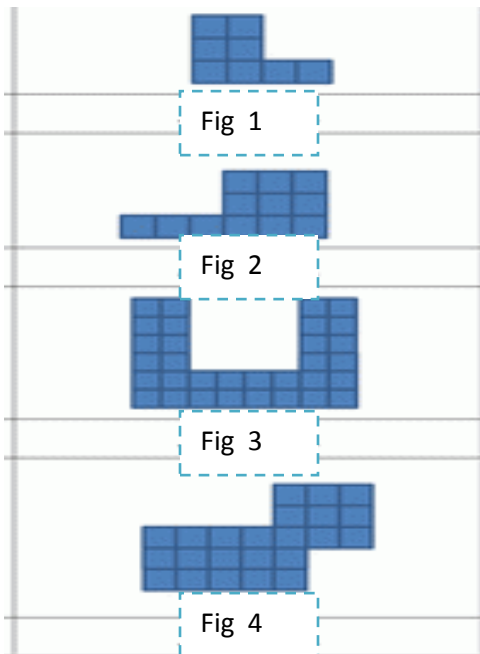


This shape as a rectangle

5 columns and 3 rows

$$3 \times 5 = 15 \text{ square unit}$$

Find



The area of fig 1 = s.u

The area of fig 2 = s.u

The area of fig 3 = s.u

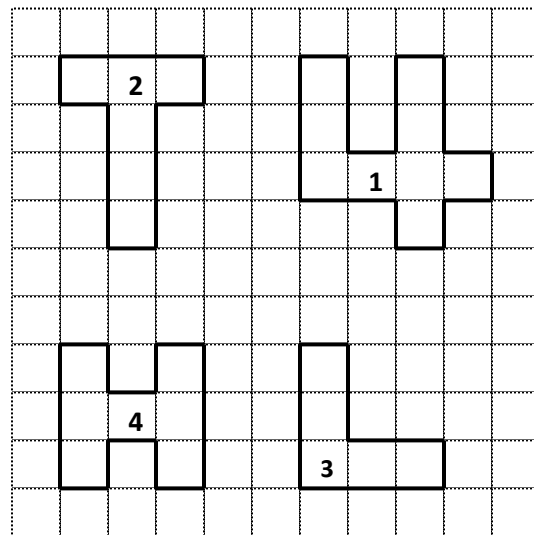
The area of fig 4 = s.u

The area of fig 1 = s.u

The area of fig 2 = s.u

The area of fig 3 = s.u

The area of fig 4 = s.u



Find the area of some rectangles :-

a) A rectangle has 4 rows and 2 columns.

.....

b) A rectangle has 5 rows and 5 columns.

.....

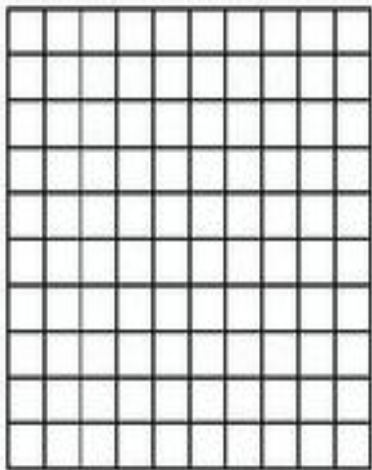
c) A rectangle has 3 rows and 7 columns.

.....

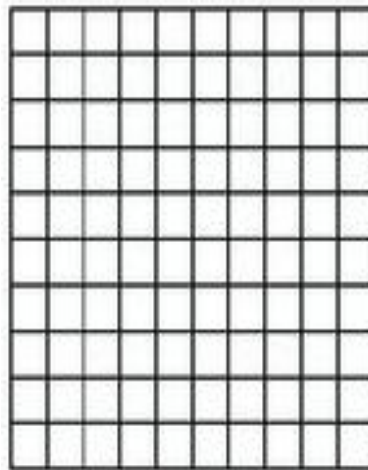
d) A rectangle has 2 rows and 6 columns.

.....

Draw rectangles according to their areas :-




15 square units.




12 square units.

Distributive property

Remember that : $3 \times 9 = 9 \times 3$ [commutative property]



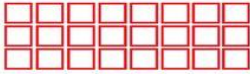
Distributive Property



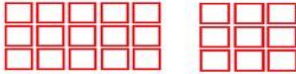
Using the "Mouse Method"

$3 \times \begin{matrix} 5 & 3 \\ 8 \end{matrix}$

Uses arrays, animation, and step by step scaffolded instruction.



3×8



$(3 \times 5) + (3 \times 3)$

EX :

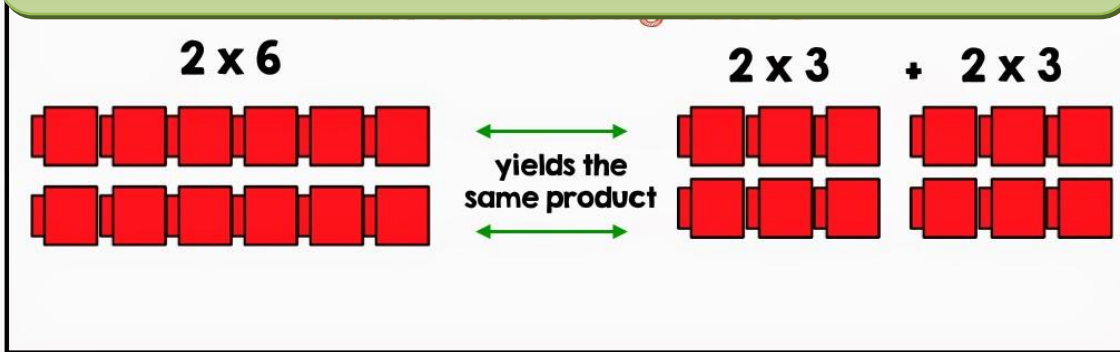
a) $2 \times \begin{matrix} 6 & 3 \\ 9 \end{matrix} = 2 \times 9 = 2 \times 6 + 2 \times 3$
 $18 = 12 + 6$

b) $2 \times \begin{matrix} 5 & 1 \\ 15 \end{matrix} = 2 \times 15 = 2 \times 5 + 2 \times 10$
 $30 = 10 + 20$

c) $3 \times \begin{matrix} 6 & 6 \\ 12 \end{matrix} = 3 \times 12 = 3 \times \dots + 3 \times \dots$
 $\dots = \dots + \dots$

Distributive property

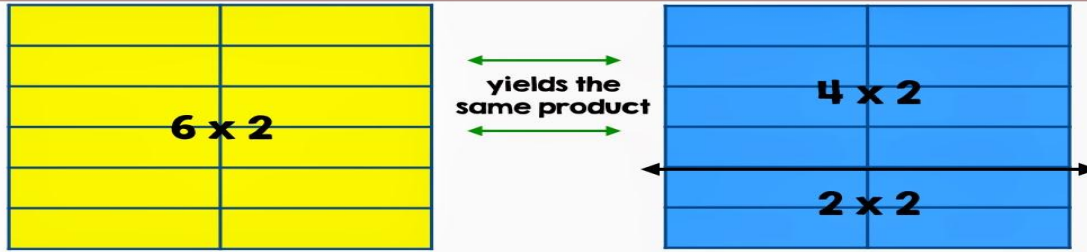
With connecting cubes



Complete :

$(2 \times 4) + (2 \times 2)$ \times
$(... \times ...) + (... \times ...)$	2×10
$(3 \times 4) + (3 \times 3)$ \times
$(... \times ...) + (... \times ...)$	3×8
$(3 \times 4) + (3 \times 5)$ \times

Distributive property



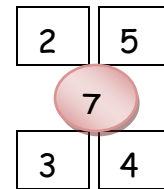
Complete :-

$$2 \times 7 = 2 \times (2 + 5) = 2 \times 2 + 2 \times 5$$

or $\quad \quad \quad = 4 + 10 = 14$

$$2 \times 7 = 2 \times (3 + 4) = 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 4$$

$\quad \quad \quad = 6 + 8 = 14$

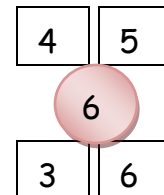


$$9 \times 6 = 6 \times (\dots + \dots) = \dots + \dots$$

or $\quad \quad \quad = \dots + \dots = \dots$

$$9 \times 6 = 6 \times (\dots + \dots) = \dots + \dots$$

$\quad \quad \quad = \dots + \dots = \dots$

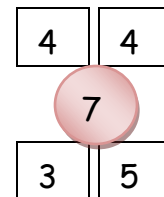


$$8 \times 7 = 7 \times (\dots + \dots) = \dots + \dots$$

or $\quad \quad \quad = \dots + \dots = \dots$

$$8 \times 7 = 7 \times (\dots + \dots) = \dots + \dots$$

$\quad \quad \quad = \dots + \dots = \dots$



Chapter 5

perimeters of polygons

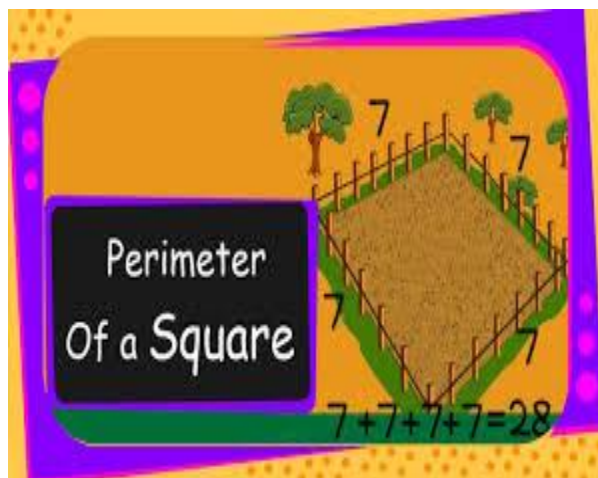
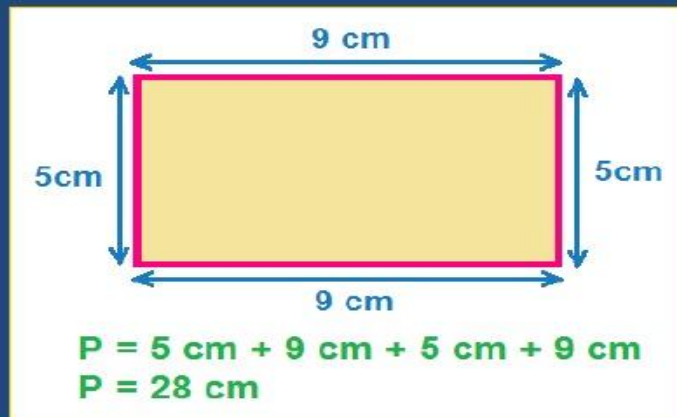
areas and perimeter

rectangle's area and perimeter

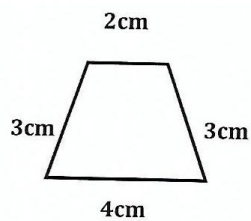
multiple by 10

Perimeter

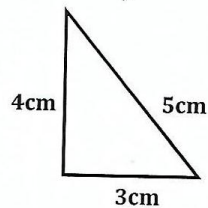
- The perimeter is found by adding the lengths of the sides together.



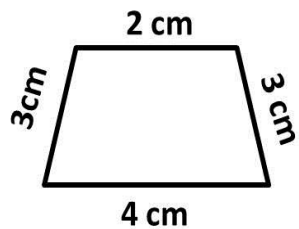
The perimeter :



The perimeter =
= cm



The perimeter =
= cm

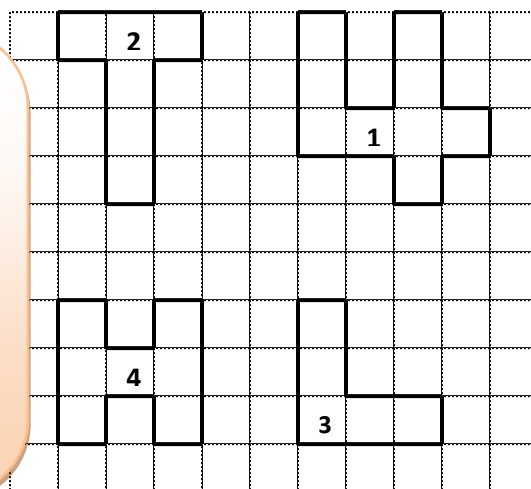


P =

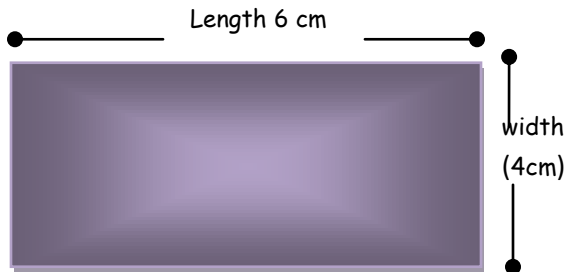
The perimeter of fig 1 =unit

The perimeter of fig 2 =unit length

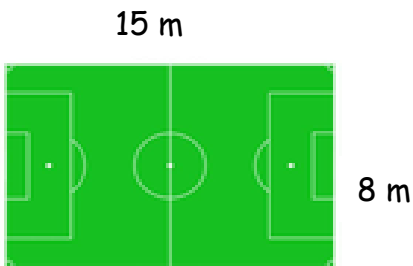
The perimeter of fig 3 =unit



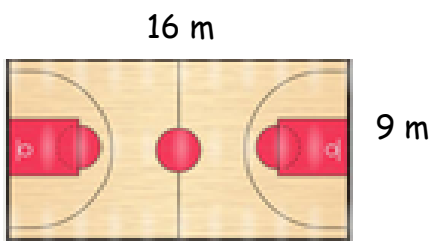
Area of rectangle given its dimension:-



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \text{Length} \times \text{width} \\ &= 6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ square cm}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \text{Length} \times \text{width} \\ &= \dots \times \dots = \dots \text{ square cm} \\ &(\dots \times \dots) + (\dots \times \dots)\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \text{Length} \times \text{width} \\ &= \dots \times \dots = \dots \text{ square cm} \\ &(\dots \times \dots) + (\dots \times \dots)\end{aligned}$$

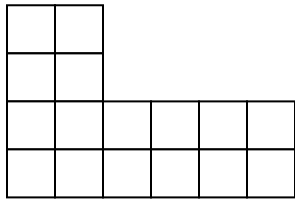
Answer

A note book had a length 15 cm and a width 10 cm .

What is the perimeter of the notebook?

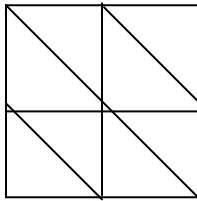
The perimeter = = cm

Find the perimeter and area of:-



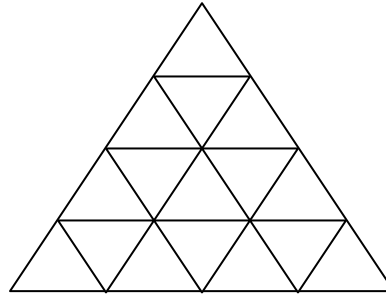
P =

A = 



P =

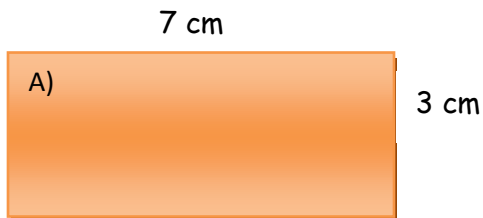
A = 



P =

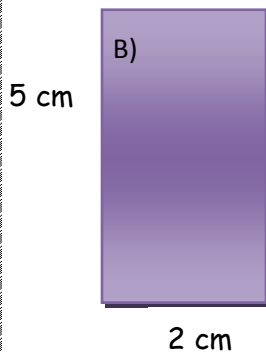
A = 

Find the area & the perimeter of rectangles:-



The area =

The per =



The area =

The per =

Answer

A room wall is 4 m long and 6m wide to be covered with wallpaper.

What is the number of square meters that cover the wall?

the number of square meters = = square meters

Multiplying × tens.

a) $4 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

b) $2 \times 6 \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

c) $3 \times 20 = \dots\dots\dots \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

d) $70 \times 5 = 35 \times \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$

e) $\dots\dots\dots \times 6 \text{ tens} = 24 \text{ tens} = \dots\dots\dots$

f) $5 \times 2 \times 9 = \dots\dots\dots \times 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

g) $10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = \dots\dots\dots \times \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$

* If the price of a book is 5 pounds then ,then the price of 30 books is
 $\dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$ pounds.

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Try to solve multiply by using number line.

Chapter 6

Multiplication strategies

Numbers up to 999 999

Operations around numbers

**Liquid volume
measuring capacity**

Then $2 \times 30 = 60$

$2 \times 300 = 600$

$2 \times 3000 = 6000$

If $2 \times 3 = 6$

Study these facts strategy , then answer :

$4 \times 7 = 28$

$4 \times 70 = \dots\dots$

$4 \times 700 = \dots\dots$

$4 \times 7000 = \dots\dots = \dots\dots$ Hundred.

$5 \times 3 = 15$

$50 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

$500 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

$5000 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots = \dots\dots$ TH

Use breaking multiple as a factors :

$60 \times 3 = (6 \times 3) \times 10$
 $18 \times 10 = 180$

$80 \times 2 = (8 \times 2) \times 10$
 $\dots\dots\dots \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

$50 \times 5 = (\dots \times \dots) \times 10$
 $\dots\dots\dots \times 10 = \dots\dots\dots$

$80 \times 7 = (\dots \times \dots) \times \dots\dots$
 $\dots\dots \times \dots\dots = \dots\dots\dots$

Multiplying by 9 using different strategies

Table (9)

$$1 \times 9 = \boxed{9}$$

$$2 \times 9 = \boxed{18}$$

$$3 \times 9 = \boxed{27}$$

$$4 \times 9 = \boxed{36}$$

$$5 \times 9 = \boxed{45}$$

$$6 \times 9 = \boxed{54}$$

$$7 \times 9 = \boxed{63}$$

$$8 \times 9 = \boxed{72}$$

One digit up 1 , other digit down1

Another method :

$$\text{EX : } 9 \times 7 = 63$$



$$\begin{array}{cc} 7 & 6 \\ 6 + ? = 9 & 3 \end{array}$$

Notice that

$$9 \times 3 = 27 , \text{ then } 2 + 7 = 9$$

[1] Complete:-

a) $6 \times 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

b) $9 \times \dots\dots\dots = 63$

c) $(9 \times 4) - 20 = \dots\dots\dots$

[2] Put ($>$, $<$, $=$) :-

a) 8×9 $54 + 9$

b) 0×9 $0 + 9$

c) 9×9 80

d) $(12 - 3) \times 7$ 6×9

[3] Mohamed bought 9 bars of chocolate for L.E 3 each how many pounds did Mohamed pay?

What Mohamed paid=

1] Complete:-

a) $\div 5 = 9$

b) $21 \div \dots\dots\dots = 7$

c) $6 \times \dots\dots\dots = 48$

d) $35 \div \dots\dots\dots = 5$

2] Find the result:-

a) $81 \div 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

b) $56 \div 7 = \dots\dots\dots$

c) $42 \div 6 = \dots\dots\dots$

d)
$$\begin{array}{r} \dots\dots\dots \\ 8 \overline{) 40} \end{array}$$

e)
$$\begin{array}{r} \dots\dots\dots \\ 8 \overline{) 32} \end{array}$$

If $9 \times 15 = 135$

- Then $135 \div 9 = \dots\dots\dots$ $135 \div 15 = \dots\dots\dots$
- $9 \times 16 = \dots\dots\dots$

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1) Choose the correct answer:-

- a) $\times 7 = 49$ [6 , 7 , 8]
- b) $4 \times$ = 28 [6 , 7 , 8]
- c) $\div 9 = 9$ [1 , 18 , 81]
- d) $45 \div$ = 9 [5 , 6 , 7]
- e) $\times 8 = 72$ [8 , 9 , 10]

2) Put ($>$, $<$, $=$) :-

- a) $38 \div 1$ 38×1
- b) $24 \div 4$ $45 \div 5$
- c) 4×9 $9 + 9 + 9$
- d) $49 \div 7$ 7×0

- 3) If 54 oranges are divided equally on 6 plates. How many oranges are there in each plate?**

The number of oranges =

Problems	Operations	Results	Estimations
1563 + 2244			
8209 + 7162			
9154 + 3638			
7051 + 10 122			
6246 + 30 095			

problems	Estimations
213 401+ 601 229
51 917 + 82 102
489 110 +100 300

1] Add & estimate :-

a) $3407 + 23281 = \dots\dots\dots$

b) $458251 + 3612 = \dots\dots\dots$

c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6\ 9\ 8\ 5\ 1 \\ +\ 1\ 2\ 9\ 1\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\dots\dots\dots$$

d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 0\ 0\ 3\ 2 \\ +\ 3\ 1\ 7\ 8\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\dots\dots\dots$$

[2] Put (<), (>) or (=):-

a) 6321

$943 + 825$

b) $50000 + 28$

50280

c) 18 thousand

$9\text{ thousand} + 3280$

3] Mona bought different kinds of cheese for 6328 P.T and 5479 P.T

What is the total of what she paid?

She paid =

4] Ahmed saved 198 710 P.T in one month , 953 201 P.T in the second month and 5930 P.T in the third month. What is the total amount did Ahmed save?

He saved =

1) Find the result by properties :-

a) $6528 + 2000 = \dots\dots\dots$

b) $99598 + 99 = \dots\dots\dots$

c) $6529 + 3618 = 3618 + \dots\dots\dots$

d) $135489 + 6104 + 3211 = \dots\dots\dots + (\dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots) = \dots\dots\dots$

2) Complete:-

a) $695132 = \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots + \dots\dots\dots$

b) The smallest 5 digit number is

c) The greatest 6 digit number and their sum 3 is

d) $5172 + 2154 = \dots\dots\dots + 5172$

e) $(3125 + 300) + 450 = (\dots\dots + \dots\dots) + \dots\dots$

f) The smallest number can be formed from the digits 5 , 2 , 0 , 4
and 1 is

g) Sixty eight thousand and three in digits is

h) 46958 , , 46978 , 46988 , , ,

1)Choose the correct answer:-

a) 15 thousands, 3 hundreds , 4 tens =
[15304 , 15430 , 15340]

b) 71542 = + 7000 [1542 , 1452 , 245]

c) 16 thousands = hundreds
[16 , 160 , 1600 , 16000]

d) The place value of the digit 4 in 641 237 is
[tens TH , thousands , hundreds]

e) 95421 95241 [< , = , >]

f) 5320 + 4632 = 952 + [900 , 9000 , 8000]

g) 610074 + = 620074 [1 , 10 000 , 1000]

1) Subtract:-

a) $7142 - 3986 = \dots\dots\dots$

b) $98005 - 1320 = \dots\dots\dots$

c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 83000 \\ - 19728 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

.....

d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 55728 \\ - 32071 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

.....

e)
$$\begin{array}{r} 16992 \\ - 7581 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

.....

2) Complete:-

a) 3201 , 3202 , , ,

b) 6500 , , 6700 , 6800 , ,

c) 107 152 , 117 152 , 127 152 , ,

3) Complete:-

a) $4560 + \dots\dots\dots = 9000$

b) $9834 - \dots\dots\dots = 215$

c) If you know that $85321 - 5011 = 80310$

Then + = 85321

1) Answer :

Ali collected 8310 stamps and Ahmed collected 598 stamps:

less than him. How many stamps did Ahmed collect?

Ahmed collected =

A merchant bought a quantity of fruits for LE 5320 and sold it for

LE 3288 Calculate his loss

His loss =

2) Show whether the following results are correct or not:-

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{a) } 32795 \\ - 11695 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

.....

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b) } 49208 \\ - 36197 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

.....

3) The number of students in the primary school in one governorate is 9039 boys and 5633 girls .

Find :-

a) The sum of the number of students

.....

b) The difference between the number of boys and the number of girls.

Measuring liquid



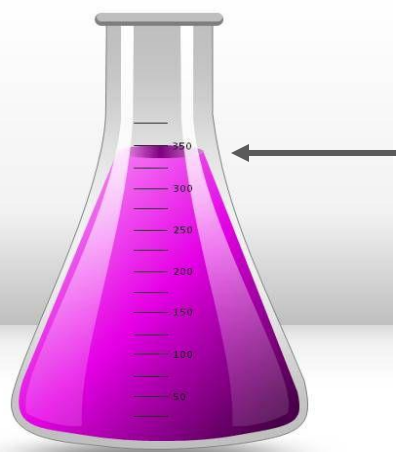
Volume of Liquids

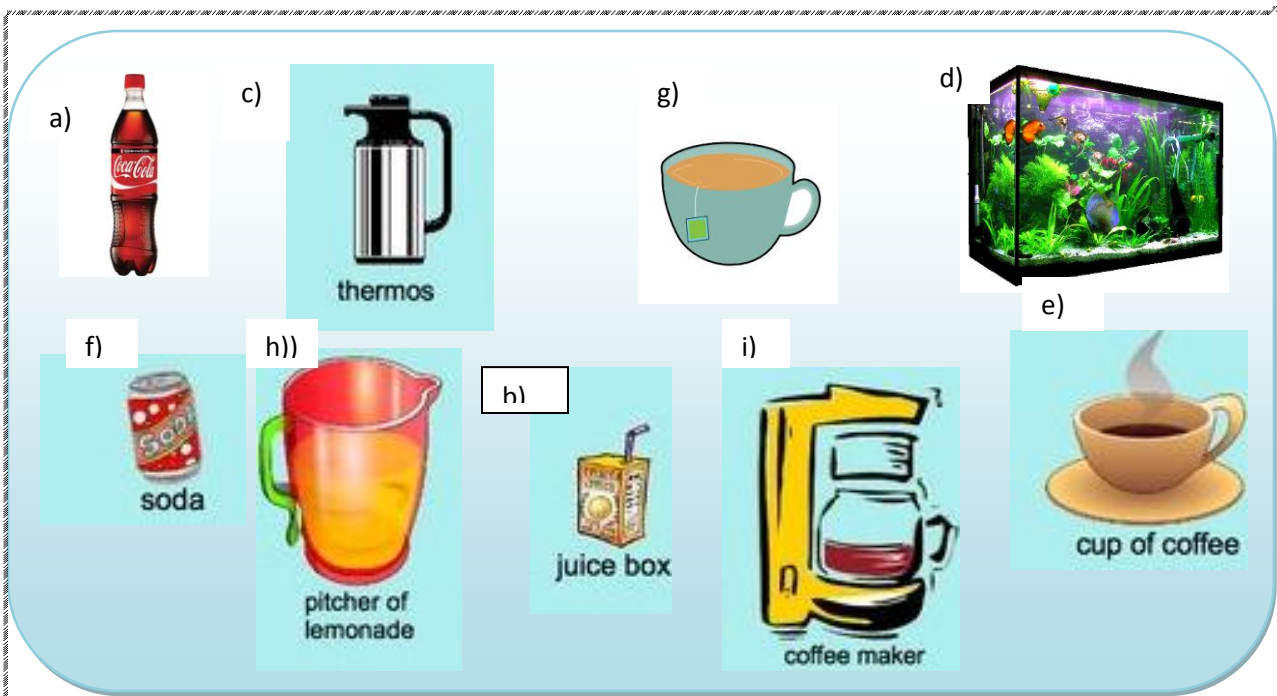
- ❖ Volume of liquid is measured using measuring vessels.
 - ❖ Its unit is litre and smaller unit is millilitre.
 - ❖ 1 litre = 1000 ml
 - ❖ 1 litre = 1000 cubic cm
- So,
- ❖ 1 ml = 1 cubic cm

Measuring Beakers

We can measure the liquid by
Look carefully to the graded
bottle then record the
number

350 ml





look then identify the objects that can measure in ml & L

ml	L

Put < , = , >

a) 5 ml 5 L

b) 20 ml 2 L

c) 3000 ml 3 L

d) 7 L 6000 ml

e)



Arrange these volume in a descending order :-

250 ml , 300L , 20 ml , 600 ml , 7L

The order : , , , ,